CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. Charlotte, (N. C.) September 2, 1836. NO. 339.

T. J. HOSKINS, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS!

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Friday,	5 36	6 34	*For September, 1836.*
3 Saturday,	5 37	6 33	D. H. M.
4 Sunday,	5 39	6 31	Last 2 6 24 aft'n.
5 Monday,	5 40	6 30	New 10 7 21 even.
6 Tuesday,	5 41	6 19	First 17 10 38 even.
7 Wednesday	5 42	6 18	Full 24 5 51 morn.
8 Thursday,	5 43	6 17	

Dinner to Judge White.

From the Jonesborough Republican.

On Friday last, the 22d inst., a large number of the citizens of this county, gave to Judge White, on his return home from Washington City, a dinner, in the Grove adjoining this town. About six hundred persons were present, and but for the inclemency of the day, which was rainy, there is every reason to believe, that the number would have been more than doubled. So far as we have heard, the company were highly pleased with the entertainment provided for them by Mr. Michael Clem, Innkeeper of this town; which, considering the many disadvantages under which he necessarily labored, from the inclemency of the weather, and the unavoidable necessity of preparing a large portion of the provisions in the open air, exposed to the rain—far exceeded, in elegance and quality, any thing which could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

We give below the toasts drank on the occasion. On being toasted, Judge White, Gen. Carter, and Mr. John Netherland severally addressed the company in an eloquent and impressive manner. The earnest attention of the large assemblage to these addresses, under circumstances the most unfavorable, manifested, that the people are not insensible of the high importance of the crisis in which the country is now placed, and that they feel a deep solicitude respecting the course to be pursued. Judge White's address, so far as we have heard, was highly admired; and it was with great regret that the audience found him compelled, from the state of the weather, to abridge it, by an omission of any remarks on some of the topics on which he proposed to have touched. Gen. Carter's and Mr. Netherland's addresses, were also highly approved of by the audience, and we have no doubt, that their exposure of the frauds and abuses of the spoils party, which were able and forcible, have opened the eyes of many honest men, who were before incredulous as to the real and true character of their devices and machinations against the rights and liberties of their country. Let the people of Tennessee be but furnished with correct and well authenticated statements of the abominable and unblushing corruptions of the party, and they will unite, almost with one voice, in zealous and hearty efforts, for effecting that reform which intelligent men of all parties, who are not blinded by party spirit, and who have attended to the political occurrences of the day, now clearly perceive to be indispensable, not only to the continuance of our prosperity, but to the preservation of Liberty itself.

As will be seen from the letter of invitation, we are indebted for this clear and explicit expression of public sentiment, to the indignant feelings inspired by the foul slanders, and low vulgar abuse of the party, for some time past, so liberally showered by them, on a man, who has, through a long life, occupied a high rank in the esteem and affections of the people of Tennessee, founded on a knowledge not only of his talents, but of that sterling integrity and ardent patriotism, by which, both in public and private life, he has been uniformly and eminently distinguished—a man who, until very lately, when the continued confidence of the people in him, was deemed to be inconsistent with their interest in the spoils, was almost the idol of the very men, whose mercenaries, at their bidding, are now so zealously endeavoring to destroy him. The attempt will prove to be as vain as it is profligate and corrupt. The people of Tennessee have too much intelligence, not to perceive the objects and designs of his calumniators and revilers, and they have too much patriotism, to permit the sacrifice of an able and honest public servant, merely for the purpose of enabling corrupt and mercenary hordes of political aspirants, quietly to riot on the spoils of the Treasury.

From this indication of public sentiment, with which Judge White was greeted almost immediately on his entrance into Tennessee, the people of the United States may form some idea of the degree of credit to be reposed in the statements which, in true accordance with the tactics of the party, are every where industriously circulated, with the deliberate design to deceive, as to the re-action of public opinion in Tennessee. Nothing short of the most unblushing effrontery, can induce any man, at all acquainted with the state of public sentiment throughout the State, to deny that the vote of Tennessee will be given to Judge White, by a triumphant and overwhelming majority.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Hon. H. L. White.

Sir: Desirous of manifesting to you and to the world their high respect and esteem for your character, and the estimation in which they hold the public services which, during a large portion of the last forty years, and especially in the present eventful period of our history, you have rendered your country, a large portion of your fellow-citizens of Washington county are desirous of meeting you at the festive board; and of having an opportunity of testifying their undiminished regard for a citizen, whose talents, patriotism, and integrity, have, for a long and uninterrupted period, secured to him the confidence and affection of the great mass of the people of Tennessee.

We are the more solicitous to do so at this time, because we have witnessed with indignation, attempts, by means of calumny the most unfounded, and of abuse the most unmerited, to deprive you of that reputation, which ought to be, and if the truth were known, would assuredly be, in part at least, the reward of a life of honor, of integrity, and patriotic devotion to your country. At such a time, we feel that it is due, not only to you, but to our country in general, to express our contempt and detestation of all such attempts, which if permitted to succeed, must in our opinion, ultimately, and at no distant day, subvert the liberties of our country.

We, therefore, for ourselves, and on behalf of a large and respectable portion of your fellow-citizens of Washington county, request the favor of your company at a public dinner, in Jonesborough, at such time as may best suit your convenience—where, in addition to your political friends, you will meet with many of your old personal acquaintances, from whom society you have been for some years past almost entirely excluded, by the nature of your public duties, but whose friendship and esteem have only been heightened by witnessing those calumnies of your enemies, which they know to be false, and that foul abuse which they know to be unmerited. Trusting that an acceptance of this invitation will comport with your convenience, we remain, with respect and esteem, your fellow-citizens,

JOHN G. EASON,
SAMUEL GREER,
SAMUEL G. CHESTER,
JAMES S. JOHNSTON,
MICHAEL CLEM,
WILTON ATKINSON,
JEREMIAH BOYD,
JOHN A. WILDS,
THOS. B. EMMERSON,
JOHN GREEN,
WILLIAM C. EASON,
JOHN M'CORKLE,
WM. WILLIAMS,
THOS. WILLIAMS,
THOMPSON STUART.

WASHINGTON, July 5th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with great sensibility your invitation to partake of a public dinner at Jonesboro'.

While I lay no claim to any services entitling me to special attention from my constituents; yet I feel a proud consciousness that I merit better treatment than I am receiving from a small portion of them.

So long as the mass of the citizens of Tennessee retain that intelligence and independence for which they are distinguished, no one of its public agents ought to hesitate in his course. Let him remain at the station assigned him and do nothing, for which he feels he cannot assign a good reason, and he need never despair. Perfection is not expected. If he errs, his constituents know how to excuse. When right, he may safely calculate on that support which Freemen alone know how to give. I hope to reach Jonesborough about the 20th or 21st instant, and with pleasure accept your invitation for 22nd.

Accept my grateful acknowledgments for the favorable sentiments entertained towards me, and believe that I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant. HU. L. WHITE.

Messrs. JOHN G. EASON, and others.

The following letter was received by the President, from the Hon. S. McD. Moore, late a member of Congress from Virginia, who, being in town a few days before, was invited to attend.

Jonesborough, July 19th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely regret that the necessity I am under of returning immediately to Virginia, will put it out of my power to accept your polite invitation to attend a public dinner, which "the citizens of Washington county have tendered to Judge White, as a testimony of their respect and esteem for his long and faithful public service."

The unbought expression of your approbation, will afford your distinguished and patriotic fellow-citizen a pure and unalloyed satisfaction, of which, his enemies can never deprive him, and which is the highest reward a faithful public servant can enjoy: and I regret that I cannot be with you on the 22d instant, to bear testimony to the high estimation in which he is held beyond the State which he has so long, so nobly, and so faithfully served.

Do me the favor to offer the annexed sentiment to the company who will attend the dinner, at which you have done me the honor to request my presence, and accept assurances of the high respect, with which I am

Your very ob't serv't.
S. McD. MOORE.

Messrs. Thomas Emmerson, and others.

HUGH L. WHITE: His unbending integrity, pure Republican principles, and unwavering devotion to the best interests of his country, entitle him to the gratitude and support of a generous and free people.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *Our Country.*—In this hour of her peril, she calls upon every son to do his duty. Tennessee will never prove recreant.

2. *The State of Tennessee.*—Not less firm and patriotic in the defence of free principles than gallant and chivalrous in repelling foreign invaders. The high and lofty stand assumed by her, in defence of the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, has elevated her to a high rank in the estimation of her sister States.

3. *The Memory of Washington.*—The Father of his Country, and the admiration of a civilized world: we ne'er shall look upon his like again.

4. *The noble Spirit of '76.*—We hail the appearance of its revival throughout our Country, as most auspicious to the preservation of Liberty.

5. *The Presidency of the United States.*—He has rendered important service to his Country, and that Country has not been ungrateful.

6. *The Governor of Tennessee.*—His late conduct in offering to pledge his private fortune for the good of his country, is ample proof of his patriotism.

7. *Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Hugh Lawson White.*—The pure, able and upright Judge; the enlightened and patriotic statesman: and above all, the honest man. Tennesseans behold with indignation the attempts made to destroy his reputation, by those who fear his patriotism and hate his integrity.

8. *Our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Wm. B. Carter.*—His able and manly defence of the rights of the people, and his zealous and untiring efforts to promote the best interests of his constituents, entitle him to their confidence and support. He will find that Tennesseans will never be backward in sustaining their faithful and patriotic public servants.

9. *Our worthy and patriotic guest, the Hon. John Netherland.*—His late conduct in the Legislature merits the applause of every friend to Constitutional Liberty, and we doubt not, will ensure to him the confidence of his countrymen.

10. *To the Victors belong the Spoils of Office.*—A favorite article in the creed of the Van Buren school. The profligacy of the doctrine equalled only by the impudence with which it is proclaimed.

11. *Internal Improvement and Universal Education.*—Indispensable requisites to the continuance of our Union and the preservation of our Liberties.

12. *The Freedom and Purity of the Elective Franchise.*—It must be preserved, both against Caucus Dictation and Official Patronage, or our Liberties will cease to exist.

13. *The daughters of Columbia.*—Virtuous, amiable and patriotic.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Samuel Greer. *The Knoxville Convention:* An assemblage of representatives fresh from the people: convened not to subserve the interests, or to promote the ambitious views of corrupt and mercenary politicians, but to forward the most magnificent enterprise of the age: their recommendations meet the hearty co-operations and the zealous support of all who regard the Union, the Liberty, the Honor, and the Happiness of our Country.

By R. W. Powell. *Hon. Hugh L. White:* In his elevation to the Presidency, we fondly anticipate the restoration of mutual love, sympathy and confidence to the American family.

By Dr. Henry Helm, of Jefferson county. *Felix Grundy, Esq.*, and *James K. Polk, Esq.*, the one a Senator, and the other a Representative in the Congress of the United States: by identifying themselves with the Spoils Party, have proven themselves recreant to the best interests of their constituents; the People will in due time apply the favorite remedy of Thomas the *Honest*, by expunging them from the councils of the nation, as fit companions of Thomas the *Honest*, Richard the *Virtuous*, and Martin the *little Knight of Kinderhook*, and no longer worthy of the confidence of the freemen of Tennessee.

By B. Humphreys. *Parties:* Julius Cæsar transferred his party by will to Augustus, and Republican Government was forever overthrown: can any American do as much.

By W. C. Kyle. *The Freedom of the Elective Franchise:* The Pope, though deemed infallible by his Church, is not allowed to appoint *his* successor! Will the American People be less tenacious of *their* rights than the College of Cardinals?

By Thos B. Emmerson. *The Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road:* The most magnificent enterprise of the age: It can, it must, it will be accomplished: Its construction will be a glorious monument of the genius and enterprise of our country. Let us all "go ahead," in every practicable effort, to promote its speedy completion.

By David Nelson. *Hon. Hugh L. White, the Farmer of Tennessee:* I have known him long; those who know him best, like him most; he is an honest man, the noblest work of God.

By Jeremiah Boyd. *The Senate of the United States:* A check alike upon the encroachments of the Executive, and the temporary excitements of the People.

By Gen. Wm. B. Carter. *Judge White:* The unwavering and consistent supporter of the principles that brought Gen. Jackson into power.

By Samuel G. Chester. *The Baltimore Rucker Caucus:* Conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity: a free and intelligent People will scorn to yield obedience to its insolent mandate.

By Massy Tanner. *R. M. Johnson:* May he be sent to Liberia, where he may sit in high seats among the people of his choice.

By T. Emmerson. *The Freedom of thought and of opinion:* The man who cannot tolerate an honest difference of political opinion, should at least have modesty enough to disclaim all pretensions to the character of a Republican.

By Pleasant G. Satterfield. *Our Country:* Its union and harmony at home, its honor abroad, can only be attained and secured by an able, virtuous and public spirited Administration.

By Claiborne Nance. *The Public Expenditures for 1836:* Thirty-eight Millions of Dollars!! Is this "reform," "economy," and "retrenchment!!"

By S. Q. Sherfy. *Judge Emmerson:* May he continue to sound his Republican trumpet of alarm, calling the sons of Liberty to the rescue of Columbia's *Constitution* from the merciless hand of the lick-spittle, cringing Spoils-Party.

By John G. Eason. *Proscription for Opinion's Sake:* A powerful means in the hands of the ambitious and designing, to break down every barrier against the march of Power.

By M. Stephenson. *Gen. Jackson:* May his declining days, like the Western Sun, go down with an increased orb.

By C. R. Gillespie. *Judge White:* For the bold and unwavering stand which he has maintained as a Senator in Congress, may he receive the highest office in the gift of the American People.

By Samuel G. Chester. *Our next President and Vice-President:* May they be White men, and have White wives; neither Abolitionists nor Amalgamationists.

By Dr. A. Martin. *Daniel Webster:* The talented and enlightened statesman; the able expounder of the Constitution, and the uncompromising enemy to nullification.

By John Keyes. *Texas:* Nerve to the arm; fortitude to the heart, and triumph to the soul, struggling in defence of the rights of man.

By George W. West. *The Hon. Judge White:* A name, at the bare mention of which, Caucusites, Demagogues, and Partisans tremble; and which makes every true Republican rejoice: May he long live as the champion of American Liberty and American Independence.

By a Guest. *The State of Tennessee and Gen. Jackson:* The tenth legion has mutinied in favor of the rights of the Senate and the preservation of Republican Government. Can Clem quell this meeting by a word? We think not. But, *nous verrons.*

Sent by Thomas A. R. Nelson, Esq., an invited Guest. *Hon. Hugh L. White:* A long life spent in the public service, an unsullied and enviable character, and virtues of the highest order, give the lie to the foul charges of party parasites, and entitle him to the highest honor in a nation's gift: The people will express their own will, regardless of dictation.

By Wm. G. Brownlow. *Van Buren:* Touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing; for little Martin, like Simon of old, bewitches the people with sorcery.

By George West. *R. M. Johnson:* Opposed to *White* in every sense of the word—opposed to Judge White as a candidate for the Presidency, and to the *White fair sex*, which is evident from his having united himself to Miss 'PHILLIES FLEETNOSE.'

By D. Wendel Carter. *Judge White:* The sturdy oak, under whose wide spreading boughs the American People will take shelter with entire confidence that he will ward off the approaching storm of Whitneyism, Bentonism, Johnsonism, and *Van Burenism.*

By O. Bradley. *The Hon. John Bell, Bailie Peyton, and Henry A. Wise:* Their boldness, self devotion, and untiring struggles during the last session of Congress, to arrest the downward career of corruption, entitle them to the confidence of the present age, and the gratitude of posterity.

By Geo. W. West. *Hon. Thomas H. Benton and R. M. Whitney:* Tutored in the same school with John A. Murrel.

By A. Wall. *Hugh Lawson White:* A veteran soldier in the service of the People of Tennessee—may he be rewarded with a seat in the Presidential Chair.

By O. G. P. *Martin Van Buren*—every man's man; no man's man: may you after the 4th of March, 1837, retire into the shade of political degradation.

By Armstead Wall. *Martin Van Buren relies for success upon the preference of Andrew Jackson*—will the people accept the wishes of any man for a reason.

By Wilton Atkinson.

Honored be young Tennessee,
Who scoffs at all dictation;
The White Oak Tree will keep us free,
A great and prosperous nation.

By Samuel D. Mitchell. *Judge White:* May his life be as long as it has been honorable to himself and beneficial to his country.

By Thomas G. C. Davis. *The Hon. Henry A. Wise*—the bold and fearless defender of the rights of the People: may he continue to expose the intrigues of the Party—the People will sustain him.

By James Sevier. *The Public Lands*—they rightfully belong to all the States: may their proceeds neither be squandered in useless or worse than useless projects, nor be suffered to become the prey of corrupt and greedy speculators.

By G. D. Royston. *The Hon. Robert Y. Hayne*—the uniter of the South and the West: may their union be perpetuated, and may they join in rejecting the nominee of the Baltimore Humbug, and supporting their own fellow citizen and our distinguished guest.

By Samuel P. Chester. *Tennessee*—may she still retain that free and independent spirit which has ever characterised her as a State, and never permit the vile, deceitful and corrupted followers of Van Buren to take from her the liberty of choosing her own rulers.

By Massy Tanner. *Judge White*—a bright star of the first magnitude in the political firmament: may he be our next President.

By James P. Robinson. *The safest depository of national wealth*—the pockets of the people.

By. M. Stephenson. Beware of the man who is unwilling to trust the people with their own money.

By R. F. Sackett. *Mental Independence*—the most glorious attribute of man: without it, liberty is but a name, and free government but a miserable humbug—the idol of fools and the scorn and contempt of honest men.

By a Lady. May the White Banner wave in triumph, over Intrigue, Corruption and Van Burenism.

By John S. King. *Free Suffrage*—the most sacred boon that belongs to a freeman: may it not be trammelled either by wealth or the Baltimore Convention.

By John Netherland. *The County of Washington.* The oldest in the State, the respect which she shows to Hugh L. White, proves that she still adheres to Republican principles.

Sent in by a Lady. *Judge White*—the talented Patriot: his appointment will prove the bulwark or rampart of our envied *Republic*: Sons of America! arouse *then* and *struggle to perpetuate it*, ere it totters to its base!

By Landon C. Haynes. *May Hugh L. White, whose political principles are, as his name, pure and unsullied White*, ever remain worthy of the confidence of the American people.

By N. Thompson. "*Judge White*—A man of the most vigorous mind and one of the purest politicians in the U. S." May the next President "be some firm, high-minded man—honest, capable, faithful to the Constitution—one of your Jefferson-Republicans—a man, if we can get him, like Judge White, above fear and above reproach." —"*Rilchie.*"

By Nathaniel G. Taylor. *The People*—May they never submit to the dictation of any man, or set of men; but may they ever remain the firm and devoted champions of the Republican principles of their Revolutionary fathers.

By Jeremiah Boyd. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hugh L. White: may he fill the Presidential Chair for the next four years, and discharge the duties of that office, with honor to himself and to the glory of his country.

By Nathaniel G. Taylor.

May Hugh L. White of Tennessee
Defeat the Caucus nominee,
And may this wicked, self-made set,
Repent, and all be White-men yet!

By Jacob Stuart. *The Hon. John Bell, and Bailie Peyton*—The bold, fearless, and talented defenders of the People against the Party: well may Tennessee be proud of such representatives.

By Samuel Huffman. *Abolitionism and Amalgamation*—may they be expunged from the creation.

By Wm. S. Gillespie. *The Crisis*—It loudly calls upon every American citizen to do his duty. Tennessee has taken her stand: will she desert it? No: Heaven forbid. He that dallies is a dastard—he that doubts is damned.

By E. L. Mathes. The present Helm of our great Republic is made of Hickory. May the next be made out of White oak, which is next best, if not equal.

By John A. Hoskins. *May every friend of Liberty take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, until they pull out by the root every tree that bears the fruit of Caucus Dictation.*

Rifle Guns.

A FRESH supply of Gardner's Guns just received and for Sale by
SMITH, WILLIAMS & BOYD.
August 25, 1836.

Who will go to TEXAS?

MAJOR J. H. HARRY, of Lincolnton, has been authorized by me, with the consent of Maj. GENL. HUNT, an agent in the Western Counties of North Carolina, to receive and enroll volunteer emigrants to TEXAS, and will conduct such as may wish to emigrate to that Republic, about the 1st of October next, at the expense of the Republic of TEXAS.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Brig. Gen. of the Texian Army.

MAMMOTH EXHIBITION

From the Zoological Institute, Baltimore.

This immense establishment is comprised of 40 *Wagons*, drawn by 90 GREY HORSES; and requires the aid of 60 MEN to complete its operations.

Under the direction of

TEED, BROWN & CO.

THE Manager of the Institute most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlotte, and the adjoining country, that the magnificent collection of ANIMALS exhibited at that fashionable resort during the winter of 1835–6, which comprises the largest and most rare assemblage of

WILD BEASTS & BIRDS,

that has ever been exhibited in the United States, will be offered for public inspection at Charlotte, on

Saturday, September 3d,

for ONE day only.

The number and variety to be exhibited is without a parallel in the world.

Mr. S. Bailey, the celebrated Daniel of the establishment, will enter the Dens of the following animals:

To a full grown LION and LIONESS.
To a pair of Royal striped Bengal Tigers.
To a LEOPARD, JAGUAR, and striped or untameable HYENA, in the same cage, and handle and caress them with fearlessness.

To render the whole still more attractive, the Manager has effected an engagement with the very and justly celebrated Washington MILITARY BAND from Philadelphia, who stand unrivaled by any in the United States.

For particulars of Animals, &c. see handbills.

This splendid collection will be exhibited under a pavillion of three hundred feet in length by 100 in breadth, sufficently large to contain **10,000** PERSONS, and for the better accommodation of visitors, eligible seats have been constructed on an improved plan, to which Ladies and juvenile branches of families are first entitled.

Admittance 50 cents, children under ten years of age half price.

☞ P. S. Will also be exhibited at County Line, Iredell county, on Tuesday, August 30th, Statesville, Wednesday, August 31st, James Sloan's, Thursday, September 1st, A. Springs', Friday, September 2d.

Two and a half cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st instant, a bound apprentice boy by the name of James Shaw, about 16 years of age. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring and employing said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to enforce the same on such offenders.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.
August 23, 1836.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
July 6, 1836. 30tf

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

[From the Nashville Banner Extra, August 6.]

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS!

Resignation of the Volunteers!!!

War Department, May 4th, 1836.

Sir:—The Major General Commanding, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this Department that he has called upon your Excellency for a brigade of Militia; this officer, or no enemy of them as practicable, to be mustered.

I am instructed by the President to request your Excellency to call into the service of the United States, the number of Militia which have been or may be required by Gen. Gaines to serve not less than sixty days after their arrival at their place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency, R. Carnes, Governor of Tenn.
Nashville, Tennessee.

War Department, July 25th, 1836.

Sir:—Major General Gaines has apprized this Department that he has made a requisition upon your Excellency for a Regiment of Mounted Volunteers for the service of the United States.

Copies of the dispatches received from Gen. Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think all circumstances require. Meantime I have the honor to inform you that in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay in the event of the requisition of Gen. Gaines' requisition by the President, a disbursing officer will be ordered to proceed to the State of Tennessee with the necessary funds.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servt,

R. A. HARRIS,
Acting Secretary of War.

His Excellency, R. Carnes, Governor of Tenn.

From the following letter of the President of the United States to Governor Carnes, it will be perceived that the secret requisition of Gen. Gaines has been countermanded, and that the Volunteers raised under it are to be forthwith mustered out of service. Whether or not General Gaines had authority or valid reasons for making the requisition, we shall not stop now to enquire; but Governor Carnes's prompt compliance with it, we are satisfied, will be appreciated by the public. When we shall have obtained the necessary documents, we shall probably take a more extended view of the transaction.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

Hermitage, Aug. 5, 1836.

Sir:—I have received your letter of the 29th, ult. and the 4th inst. accompanied by the copies of communications which were addressed to you on the 4th of May and 25th July by the Secretary of War, and also accompanied by your Proclamations of the 20th, founded on the requisitions made by Gen. Gaines, bearing date the 24th June last. The documents referred to in the communication to you of the 25th ult. from the War Department, have not yet been received.

The obligations of our Treaty with Mexico as well as the principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that republic. So long as Mexico fulfils her duties to us as they are defined by the Treaty, and vindicates some of the rights which are secured by it to our citizens, any act on the part of the Government of the United States, which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to the Government and laws, whatever may be their character or form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous course of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing which can authorize the suspicion that our Government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisition of Gen. Gaines in the present instance must be considered, and unless there is a stronger necessity for it, it should not be countenanced. Should this necessity not be manifest, when it is well known that the disposition to befriend the Texians is a common feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that requisitions may furnish a reason to Mexico for supposing that the Government of the U. States may be induced by inadequate causes to overstep the limits of the neutrality which it professes to maintain.

Before I left Washington, Gen. Gaines had manifested to the Department of War that some indications of hostilities from the Indians on our Western frontier had been made, and that, if it became necessary he should make a call for the militia. He had also informed the Department of his ill health and asked for a furlough to enable him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the Secretary of War to grant him the furlough and to inform him of the apportionment which had been made of the 10,000 militia under the recent volunteer act, and if the emergency should arise which would make it necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand volunteers in Arkansas and another in Missouri raised agreeably to this act would be enrolled and held ready for the service.

This force, aided by the portions of the Dragoon Regiments that should be stationed in that quarter, and those of the Regular army already there, were deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the General has since made upon you to justify the belief that the force above enumerated will be insufficient, and I cannot therefore sanction it at the present time. To mention that requisition for the reasons which accompany it, would wrong the belief that I was done to aid Texas and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our Territorial or National rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee Volunteers, whose promptness and patriotism are displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or safety of their beloved country, have been called out on this occasion without proper consideration. They are for the present only to be mustered into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated out of which they can be paid an order to this effect will be given.

The ten thousand volunteers authorized under the late act of Congress are limited for one year's service, and must be employed to meet all necessary calls for the defence of our frontier borders. Should the occasion arise for a greater number on the Western frontier, the call will be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. There is however no information to justify the apprehension of hostilities to any serious extent from the Western Indians. Should a necessity arise, the volunteer brigade from East Tennessee will be ordered to the Western frontier as soon as their services can be dispensed with where they are now employed.

I would hereby add further, that the authority given you by the order of the fourth of May, having been modified, by yielding to the requisition of Gen. Gaines, a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you to comply with that of the 25th of June.

The Government of the United States having adopted, in regard to Mexico and Texas, the strict rule of neutrality which had been observed in all similar cases before, it was not to have been expected that Gen. Gaines should have based his requisition for additional military force, on business plainly inconsistent with the obligations of such rule. Should Mexico invade any portion of the Texian territory or intercept our citizens in the lawful pursuits which are guaranteed to them by the treaty, then the Government will promptly repel insult, and take speedy reparation for the injury. But if there exist even that collusion of this character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been by Gen. Gaines.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servt,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To his Excellency Mr. Morehead,
Governor of the State of Kentucky.

Earthquake at Milledgeville.—The Federal Union of last Tuesday says:—"On Wednesday, the 17th instant, at about fifteen minutes after eight o'clock A. M., a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, and in its vicinity. It was immediately preceded by a low rumbling noise, and it caused a creaking in the timbers of framed houses. Persons sitting on the ground in an open field, felt the rocking of the earth. It continued about fifteen seconds."

New Cotton.—The first bale of Cotton of the new crop reached this city on Tuesday last, from the plantation of Mr. George L. Twiggs, residing in this county, the quality of which was considered prime, and it was readily disposed of at 21½ cents. Mr. Twiggs also brought in a bale of cotton made from the seed of the Sea Island, the color of which was good, and the staple long and fine. It met with ready sale at 30 cents.—*Georgia Constitutionalist.*

New Cotton.—A bale of New Cotton was brought to this city yesterday, (the 17th) from the plantation of James Wimberly, of Hamton county. It was purchased by Mr. John Jones, at 28 cents, quality extra prime. Stored at Hamilton and Hayes' Warehouse.—*Macon Messenger.*

New Cotton.—The Savannah *Georgian*, of Thursday last says. Two bales of Upland Cotton of the new crop, from the plantation of Mrs. Porcher, Beaufort District, S. C. were brought to our market yesterday. The quality and staple of the same are very fine. We understand that they have been picking fifty pounds per hand for the last week on the above named plantation. A third bale reached our market yesterday afternoon. It is also a fine staple and quality. Since writing the above we learn that the three bales have brought twenty and one eighth cents."

A company of forty Jackson militia men in Indiana have raised a subscription for the purchase of a sword, and a pair of pistols, and a full suit of regimentals to be presented to *Martin Van Buren*. What do they mean by making such a present to such an individual.—*Louisville Journal.*

Perpetual Motion.—The editor of the Delaware Intelligencer, published at Georgetown, Sussex county, says—James R. Hearn of this county, has constructed a self revolving machine—starts itself, and would continue to run until the end of time, were it possible for the machine to last so long. It is now being exhibited in this place. We can, after having witnessed its operations, add our testimony to the general impression of its entire practicability."

The famous Col. Plack has taken lodgings in the Blockley Alms House, Philadelphia. Sad reverse of fortune.

From the Nashville Union.

Washington, (D.C.) Aug. 12.—Yesterday the intelligence has just been received from the Texian volunteers, since the return of Maj. Wedderburn and Capt. Perkins. It is expressly asserted, that they will report Florida as being quite as troubling as the country where they left at present commanded. We are happy to state that there is no complaint of sickness among the Florida troops since the disappearance of the measles.

More like.—A few days since, a party of Lowndes county (Ala.) volunteers fell in with a party of Creeks near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners. The prisoners were taken to a house, under guard. In the evening, one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot. Shortly after, she obtained leave of absence, and not returning, search was made for her, but she had made her escape. Her children were all found dead, from poison administered by their unnatural mother. On Wednesday, the 3d instant, Col. Wood, of Randolph, (Ga.) with only thirty-eight men under his command, discovered a large party of Indians in a swamp. The savages challenged him to come into the swamp for a "fair fight." Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them. After a desperate engagement, hand to hand, the savages fled in all directions. Twenty-seven warriors were found dead on the field of battle, and many more were supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children, by stuffing their mouths and nostrils with sand and moss. The children were found by the pursuers after the battle was over.

A gentleman who arrived on Thursday from Key West, brings intelligence that a vessel, commanded by a Spaniard and an American, recently touched at Indian Key, full of negroes, supposed to have been purchased from the Seminoles, in exchange for ammunition. The people at the Key had not force enough to arrest the miscreants.

CAREY'S PLANTATION, NEAR THE OCKLA, }
August 9th, 1836. }

Dear Sir—Perceiving by your paper of last week, that you have published a letter of mine to the Governor, which letter not having been destined to be published I was not at all explicit in giving a detailed statement of the skirmish and chase we had after those Indians. It was written amid the hurry and confusion of a family bereft of a son killed, &c., which rendered it almost impossible for a correct statement to have been made. It was as follows:

We had taken up the line of march from San Pedro to camp Carter, when within a half a mile of the two houses (one occupied by a Mr. Coker, the other by a Mr. Vagele) we perceived that they were on fire: upon seeing this, I immediately ordered Sergeant Meigs to the left, to order to flank a piece of corn which surrounded the houses—with the remaining men I proceeded to flank the right of the field, and meeting Sergeant Meigs, we discovered the trail which they had made in leaving the houses. After proceeding about 150 yards to the top of a small eminence, we discovered some 30 or 35 Indians, distant two or three hundred yards, on the edge of a large swamp engaged in arranging their plunder, and robbing several beehives of their contents. I immediately ordered a charge—the Indians saw me about the same time, and fled to the edge of the swamp and halted, we followed to about 150 yards of them, when they fired, we dismounted and returned their fire, advancing from tree to tree until we reached within about 60 yards of the hammock, the Indians then gave ground, and I ordered a charge into the hammock, which was as promptly obeyed, and the Indians fled. Returning to our horses with the young lad, about 9 or 10 years of age, who had been saved from being killed on the states, by the interposition of a large negro who pursued the Indians not to kill him. This boy as soon as the Indians left to take the swamp, ran towards us and succeeded in reaching us unhurt.

We found on the ground several packs, filled with a great variety of plunder, which we took up and returned to find out the fate of the females belonging to the houses. They had fled from their houses upon hearing the guns fired at a son of Mr. Coker and one of Mr. Vagele, who were in the field pulling fodder, both of which were killed—and reached a small post occupied by Sergeant Willis with seven men, whom I sent on my return to the houses, with the females. I then left a guard with the horses, and sent four men to bring in the two killed in the field, and took 22 men on foot, and proceeded on the trail of the Indians through the swamp for near five miles, frequently waist deep in water, the trail being plain from the muddy state of the water, enabled me to proceed with as much speed as we could march—after marching about five miles, we heard the Indians a small distance ahead, but the extreme thick state of the swamp would not enable me to see them. I then ordered every man to his tree, and to creep up as careful as possible until near enough and then fire.—we advanced in this manner and fired, upon which the Indians ran with all speed. I discovered one about 60 yards distant, fired, and caused him to quit his rifle, ammunition, &c., which I sent to the Governor. After searching some time, we found some signs of blood, &c. The men much fatigued, returned to the place where we left our horses, where we found the bodies of the two young men killed in the field. I am yours, &c.

J. B. JOHNSON,
Lieut. Com. Mounted Volunteers.

Latest from Texas.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, AUGUST 4.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the Texan schooner *Independence*, Commodore Hawkins, from Texas, we learn that the port of Matamoras was BLOCKADED by the Texan vessels of war, Brutus, Terrible, and Invincible. The Texan army were making great preparations to march and invade Matamoras by land with a large force.

We are still firm in our belief that no movements will take place before the latter part of September or the first of October. The army is constantly augmenting; volunteers are arriving in goodly numbers. The present army will probably amount to 2,500 able men. The political aspect of Texas will probably be changed on the first Monday in September, when an election for Senators and Representatives will take place. Congress will meet on the third Monday in October, when it is proposed to invest the members with conventional powers, for the purpose of amending the Constitution. Gen. Stephen F. Austin is a candidate for the Presidential chair, Dr. B. T. Archer having declined; but he will be voted for as Senator.

We give the information of a forced loan being collected, but the account of the American Consul being obliged to contribute is rather apocryphal. There is a great deficiency of authentic information both from Mexico and Texas. We may speak at length in our next of the blockade of the port of Matamoras.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

To all whom these presents shall come: Know ye that I, DAVID G. BURNETT, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, do order, decree, and proclaim the port of Matamoras, in the Tamaulipas, and Republic of Mexico, comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande and the Bocanes Anchorage, and all other harbors, roadsteads, and ports now in possession and those hereafter may be in possession of the navy, and from and after the date of this proclamation, to a state of absolute blockade by the armed vessels of this nation.

And for the purpose of carrying this proclamation into complete effect, we ordered naval forces sufficient for that purpose to be kept at or near the said port, which, said force, entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

For any breach, or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and merchants of such vessel will be subject to all the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This decree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Orleans within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to vessels from any other neutral ports within the Gulf of Mexico; and within twenty days as to any other port of the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico; and within forty-five days as to vessels sailing from any of the ports of Europe.

Done at Velasco, on the 21st July, A. D. 1836, first of the Independence of the Republic of Texas. DAVID G. BURNET.

W. H. Jack, Secretary of State.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

TUMULT AT BURLINGTON.—SLAVE CASE.

We regret to record the following account of a scene of excitement and tumult, at the hitherto peaceful and always delightful little city of Burlington N. J. The circumstances which formed the gas eosine of the proceedings on both sides, are somewhat singular; and in presenting them to our readers, we have endeavored to keep in view the maxim of "AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

About 17 years ago, a mulatto arrived in the vicinity of Burlington, who called himself "Severe Martin." He soon obtained employment, was industrious, and married a coloured wife, by whom he had one child, who is now alive. He reached (as we are informed for several years under Mr. Emily, a brick-maker, near Bordentown. During this period his wife died—and he married another, also a coloured woman, now living, and by whom he has no children. By a course of industry and frugality he saved from $400 to $500, and had purchased a small piece of ground and a cottage, at Three Tons Village, Mansfield Township, Burlington Co., where he resided with his family.—For some years the world went well with Severe Martin—when, unhappily for him, a man who had known him in Virginia, found him out, and informed his old master of his "whereabouts." His old master then wended his way to New Jersey, found the report correct and in due form of law, made a claim upon Severe Martin, under his old name of "Negro Sam."

The proprietor of Severe Martin, alias Negro Sam, is a gentleman of high respectability in the State of Virginia, "Colonel William Christian." He brought a letter of introduction from Mr. Wise, a member of Congress from that State, to Mr. Ingersoll of this city. Col. C. stated that he had purchased "Sam," not so much from a motive of requiring his services—but because Sam had married a female slave on his estate, by whom he had eight children—and his old wife and family were there now. He paid $450 for Sam, but had received very little advantage from his labour, as the said Sam soon after ran away. The reason of his leaving was not on account of hard work or ill usage, but because he was jealous of his wife—as he (Col. Christian) had every reason to believe was without any just grounds.

The circumstances as we have detailed them, now became matters of public notoriety; and as Severe Martin alias Negro Sam, had conducted himself well, great excitement prevailed.

On Saturday last, the case was heard in the Mayor's Court, before his Honour, John Lawrence, Esq., Mayor of the city. The particulars were investigated in the most impartial manner—the Mayor postponing the court at one stage of the proceeding, for two hours, to enable Sam's friends to bring forward some papers in his favour. An old paper was accordingly produced, but it had no bearing whatever upon the question. Two witnesses appeared, who swore to Sam, and he was further identified by two large natural white marks on his body; there was a third mark, which he admitted without examination. Col. Christian addressing him, said, "Sam, you know I never abused you—that you were never ill-treated in my employ, but made comfortable. Was it not so?" Sam's silence gave assent. Colonel Christian observed that Sam used to make shoes, and was otherwise employed in handicraft trade, in which occupation he had rendered himself useful. His age is 40 or 50. The case being very clear, judgment was given in favour of the claimant—and Sam was to leave his cottage, and once more return to Virginia and to slavery.

The next business was to remove him; but this was no easy matter, as a crowd of at least 500 persons, white as well as coloured, had assembled on the wharf, the great majority of whom declared that he should not be taken away—we say the great majority, because our informant states that there were some amongst them in favor of the master. We also learn that a strong party were anxious to have the case heard before some other and future tribunal, in the hope of pleading his cause with such effect as to ensure his detention. This might have been no more than rumor. But that course being threatened, and the excitement and alarm which every moment increased being but too manifest, it naturally became an object with the proprietor to remove Sam as speedily as possible.

The State Rights Steamboat, observing the mob approach towards the edge of the wharf—went on her way, before Sam, handcuffed to a constable, arrived. It was then attempted to put him on the ferry boat, but the boatmap would not receive him, and defending himself against the party with a log of wood, pushed off into the stream, and crossed without taking the captured slave amongst his passengers. By this time the Linnæus came a longside, and a determined endeavor was made to place the constable and negro on board, which was as determinedly resisted, the mob becoming furious. Sam looked woe-begone and wretched to a degree, and in the attempt a person living in the city, whose name we could mention, struck him, by way of keeping the party back. We hope the confusion of the moment will be admitted as an excuse for this act—as otherwise to strike even a negro in custody, is—but we will say no more on that part of the story. A negro attempted to strike or kick Mr. John Hancock, constable, who immediately drew a pistol; but a gentleman behind him moved his arm away—or, acting from the sudden impulse of anger and perhaps of duty, the consequences might have been serious. Another negro was flourishing a dirk—but the Mayor ordered him off, and he quitted the ground. Meanwhile the Linnæus left amidst the hisses of the mob. We cannot wonder at our captains of steamboats avoiding the conveyance of such passengers as much as lies in their power, as we know that a judgment of $300 is now hanging over Captain Jenkins, commander of the Trenton,—than whom no man on the river is more respected, for taking a runaway slave as passenger—though he did not personally know, at the time, that he had such an individual on board.

Sam was now marched to the front of the City Hotel, and placed in a dearborn wagon, but the populace came more becoming furious, the Mayor ascended some steps, and addressed them to the following effect:

From Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser.*

ANTI VAN BURENISM AFLOAT ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

On receiving the "glorious result" of the North Carolina election, we board the steam boat Ohio, on its way from New-Castle to Philadelphia, August the 10th, 1836, we the undersigned called a vote of the whole company of passengers, (which were 225 in number) on the question of Van Burenism and Anti Van Burenism, which resulted as follows—for Van Buren, 15; neutral, 12; Anti-Van Buren, 198.

Committee from

Mississippi—Ambrose Knox, A. Stewart, S. Griffin.

Alabama—S. W. Godfrey, A. C. Hemphill, A. W. Godon.

Georgia—Major R. P. Robeson, Capt. Neil McNair.

South Carolina—A Hun, L. S. Drake, R. H. Crockett.

North Carolina—Daniel Valentine, C. J. Orrill, W. H. Davis, Hugh McLaurin, ——Williams.

Virginia—Doctor J. B. West, H. Ludlam, C. L. Brown.

Maryland—Robert Purviance, C. H. West, J. E. Johnson.

Philadelphia county, Pa.—Thomas Patterson.

Ohio—William Armstrong.

Indiana—H. W. Harper, Wm. Allen, John Allen.

N. B.—We wish every press in the U. States opposed to the election of Van Buren, to give the above an insertion.

There is something more than the contents of an ordinary volume, in the brief passage which follows. Read it—and let the philanthropist and the government direct their labors, their thoughts and their money, in the wrong quarter no longer. VICE and IGNORANCE are born together; and when the latter becomes extinct among us, the former will have finished its fearful dominion over the land, and that beautiful day of peace which is foretold in the prophetic inspiration of other times, will dawn upon the nations.

"*Statistics of Prisons.*—In Sing Sing prison, only 280 out of 842 could read and write tolerably, and but 52 had received a good English education; and 484 had been habitual drunkards, and many had committed their crimes while intoxicated. Of 670 prisoners at Auburn, 3 only had received a collegiate education; 503 had been intemperate, and 400 were committed for crimes perpetrated while under the influence of spirituous liquors. In the the Connecticut prison 8 in 100 only, could read, write and cypher, when convicted, and 48 in 100 could read and write; 44 in 100 committed their crimes under the influence of alcohol. Instruction, temperance and industry are found to be the surest preventives of crime.

Weathersfield Onions.—It is stated that one and a half million Bunches of Onions are annually raised in the town of Weathersfield, Conn. valued at $300,000. We have frequently seen fifteen or twenty girls in an onion lot in that town, weeding the fragrant vegetables upon their knees, with long brown sun bonnets to preserve the complexion. The eccentric Hugh Peters in his curious history of Connecticut says that in his day the knees of all the ladies in Weathersfield had become calloused and as hard as a horses hoof, in consequence of their labors in the onion field!—*Essex Gazette.*

Public Land Sales.—The amount of sales of Public Lands, according to an article in the Globe, has been as follows during the last five years:—

In 1832,	$3,115,376
In 1833,	4,972,284
In 1834,	6,099,981
In 1835,	15,810,786
And in the two first quarters of 1836, we are told, though not ascertained exactly, about	13,500,000

Unprecedented Rise in Real Estate.—We understand that Isaac A. Mills, Esq. a few days since, sold to a company of gentlemen from the south an interest in the east part of Sandusky city, which cost him a little over two years since, $3,000, for $100,000.—[*Huron Gazette.*

Advance of Real Estate in Ithaca.—The estate of the late Simeon Dewitt, was sold 9 months since, at $10,000 per share. A few days since a gentleman from New York gave for one quarter of a share $25,000.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Charlotte:

Friday, September 2, 1836.

THE POWER ARISETH THEE CAPTAIN.

Republican Whig Ticket:
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

Whig Electoral Ticket!

1st District,	Alfred Ware,	of Rutherford.
2d	Col. Archibald Mitchell,	of Wilkes.
3d	Wm. J. Alexander,	of Mecklenburg.
4th	John Giles,	of Rowan.
5th	John L. Leeper,	of Rockingham.
6th	John M. Morehead,	of Guilford.
7th	Hon. John D. Toomer,	Cumberland.
8th	Dr. James B. Britt,	of Orange.
9th	Charles Manly,	of Wake.
10th	Dr. Wiliam Peany,	of Franklin.
11th	Wm. W. Cherry,	of Bertie.
12th	John L. Bailey,	of Pasquotank.
13th	Gen. J. O. K. Williams,	of Beaufort.
14th	Bluont Coleman,	of Lenoir.
15th	Jeremiah Pearsall,	of Duplin.

Election the 10th of November.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the account of the Public Dinner, given to Judge White by a number of the citizens of Jonesboro', Tenn. It will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.—Although every exertion has been made to tarnish the well earned fame of Judge White in Tennessee, this circumstance may be considered as evidence that it will avail nothing in that part of the State. Gen. Jackson is yet popular with a large number, but they are not willing to be transferred, nor to "take the wishes of one man for a reason."

☞ *The United States and Mexico.*—We invite the attention of our readers to an important correspondence, on the preceding page, between Gen. Jackson and Gov. Cannon of Tennessee, relative to the requisition of troops by Gen. Gaines. Also his letter to Gov. Morehead of Kentucky. It will be seen that the President has ordered a disbandonment of the troops. The National Intelligencer, in reference to this subject, remarks:

"We have selected a few extracts from leading Whig presses on the subject of the President's Declaration in favor of Neutrality and an observance of our existing Treaty with Mexico, which will be found in the preceding columns. These papers hold but one language on the subject. The unanimity and earnestness with which they approve the course of the President on this occasion is a proof of the sincerity with which, for obvious errors in his Administration, they have in other instances condemned the course of the Executive. As for the presses under the direction of the Kitchen Cabinet Counsellors, if they have not openly censured the manly tone of the President on this occasion, they have at least damned it with very faint praise."

☞ We have not received full returns from all the counties for the election of Governor, but so far as received Gen. Dudley is over 5000 votes ahead, and only two counties, Gates and Haywood, to hear from, which cannot materially alter the result. In our next we hope to be able to give a full and correct statement of the whole vote to our readers.

☞ We have received full returns from all the counties composing Mr. Graham's District, and it appears that he is re-elected by a much larger majority than we had calculated. The following is a statement:

Counties.	*Graham.*	*Rowland.*
Burke,	1080	708
Rutherford,	1638	696
Buncombe,	1082	716
Haywood,	257	373
Macon,	449	348
Yancy,	291	406
	4791	3177
	3177	
	1614 majority.	

The Whigs calculated that by the success of Mr. Graham the vote of this State would be secured to Judge White or Gen. Harrison, in preference to Mr. Van Buren. But we learn from the Standard that Mr. Graham has pledged himself to vote for Mr. Van Buren in preference to Gen. Harrison. This information may have been communicated to the Standard, but we doubt its correctness, and we shall endeavor to ascertain its truth before we give credence to it. We learn from the same source, that Mr. Augustus H. Sheppard has pledged himself to vote as his districts votes in the Presidential election.

☞ The last Raleigh Standard says, "we are gratified in being able to assure our friends, as to the Legislature,"—that "all's well." Yes, "all's well" that ends well—but can the Standard say the election has ended well for his party this year. In the last Legislature the Van Buren men had a majority of 22—by the alteration in the Constitution the Whigs lost 5 members, by disfranchising the boroughs—yet, notwithstanding all this, there is a tie in the Legislature on joint ballot—if this is ending well we never knew the meaning of the expression before.

The Standard also says that "amongst those claimed by the Whigs, there are several in favor of the administration and would prefer Mr. Van Buren." Will the Standard please name one "claimed by the Whigs" that would prefer Mr. Van Buren? It claims a majority of two and perhaps four in the Commons—(we admit a majority of two)—and admits that we have a majority of two in the Senate, but insist that Mr. Barnett, the Senator from Person county, had pledged himself to vote against Judge Mangum. This may be the case, but we are inclined to doubt it, for we were informed the other day by a gentleman who was in the neighborhood of that county a few days before the election, and who stated that he had his information from gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Barnett, that he had made no such pledge—all he said about Mr. Mangum was, that he disproved of his not obeying instructions—but stated that when it should come to the test he would vote for him. But admitting that Mr. Barnett will vote against Mr. Mangum, we have been informed that Mr. Stockard of Orange, and Mr. Simpson of Guilford, will vote with the Whigs, which, should this be the case, will give us a majority, in joint ballot, of one.

The Standard has thrown out an insinuation that the Senatorial Districts in this State, has been formed by "party arrangements," and in favor of the Whigs. Why was this not discovered before? The Standard must certainly have known that this charge was false and malicious. Does the Editor believe himself more capable of detecting "party arrangements" than some of the Van Buren Delegates that were in the Convention? Or does he suppose that they were less interested in the success of their party than himself? He ought to have known that if such a "party arrangement" had been made in the formation of the Senatorial Districts, the Van Buren Delegates would have left no stone unturned to have defeated the ratification. No doubt the true cause for this charge was to find an excuse for being defeated—it has been so unexpected. A bad excuse is better than none, aint it Mr. White.

☞ The following humorous *hit* at the defeat of Gov. Speight, we copy from the last Carolina Watchman.

WRECK OF THE RICHARD DOBBS!

The owners and others interested, will no doubt be sorry to hear that this fine fast sailing vessel, which had been newly rigged and painted, is now lying a complete wreck near frying pan shoals on the coast of Rowan. The whole cargo which had been freighted at the risk of the owners, with a great deal of specie put on board for the accommodation of friends is utterly lost. It is said that the Whig wreck masters have saved the specie, but claim it as lawful prize. This vessel left Newbern on Thursday, 11th of August, 1836, for Governor's Island—it had in tow a small skiff, called the Martin Van Buren bound for port President, and kindly offered to escort her as far as Governor's Island on her voyage. They had fair weather and smooth sailing until they came to lookout point, Columbus county: where the weather became a little squally: however, they got on pretty well until they came to Cape Granville, where they encountered a rough sea and a very distressing head wind. Here they had to shorten sail and took for Orange Harbor: here the wind blew so rough and the breakers ran so high, that instead of entering they steered due west, but were beaten by the stress of weather into the Chatham Straits. Here they made a signal of distress, but would not land for fear of the hostile temper of the natives. One Cotton, a pilot, went on board, and offered *for a reward* to conduct them past the Currowny peaks, on the coast of Randolph, but the two vessels had not got further than Point *Abolition*, on the coast of Guilford, where they intended to take in water and provisions, before they were overtaken by a white squall, that carried away the top-sails of the Richard Dobbs, and strained her cordage very considerably. About midnight, not far from Uwharie Cliffs, a tremendous gale encountered the two unfortunate ships, blowing off of the Montgomery and Anson shore—here the mainsail gave way, and the main mast of the Richard Dobbs was considerably strained—she beat along heavily over the whirlpools of Davidson, thinking that if they could get to Mecklenburg Harbor, the Richard could refit and go on her voyage, but just as they got near Lord Granville's line, on the coast of Salisbury, a tremendous gale from the Mountains took them all aback, and left scarce a rope or spar undamaged. The Richard drifted heavily upon the frying pan shoals, there went down, her whole crew perished, and her cargo which consisted of loaves and fishes for the army of the faithful, was entirely lost.—They say that scarcely a plank of the Richard Dobbs can be found. The skiff which had suffered less than her consort, in consequence of her moving in the others wake and keeping better in the winds eye, was nevertheless greatly damaged, and after the Richard went down, was seen running from the Carolina coast under bare poles.—Her rigging is almost in shreds and her crew greatly disheartened. No one believes she will survive the November storms.

It is thought that the loss of this vessel, added to that of the David Newland, a crazy leaky concern, which was richly laden with sperm, and which went down on the same day near the Painted Rock, off the coast of Buncombe, will nearly break up the joint stock political trading company in North Carolina.

THE ELECTIONS.

In Alabama, the White party claim a majority of two in the Senate and ten in the House of Representatives.

Kentucky has gone for the Whig tickets by a great majority, both in the election of Governor and State Legislature, and will, beyond doubt, be found in favor of Gen. Harrison for President at the November election.

Indiana, probably the same.

In Missouri, Gen. Ashley, the respectable candidate voted for by the Whigs, is carrying every thing before him. The St. Louis correspondent of "the Globe" is quite lachrymose on the subject. He says "there is no accounting for it." He then does account for it, however, in the following dolorous terms; "*The patronage of the General Government* has not been used to sustain the Republican party *as far as we have a right to expect!*" This is at least a very frank confession of the use to which the patronage of Government is *expected* to be put.—*Col. Tel.*

[FOR THE CAROLINA JOURNAL.]

At a special meeting of the delegates from North Carolina, to the Rail Road Convention at Knoxville, on the 9th of July, 1836—it was unanimously

Resolved—that the Chairman of the meeting do select and appoint three members, of said delegation, who should act as a Joint committee, to prepare and present a memorial to the next Legislature of North Carolina, asking the aid of the State to cooperate with other States in constructing the Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, so far as the interest of North Carolina may be concerned—provided that said Road shall be made to pass the Blue ridge East of the Butt mountain,—and provided further, that said Road shall pass down to Charleston, somewhere on the East side of main Broad River, so as to give facilities to a branch from said road which may be connected with the general improvement of the State.

Therefore—I Robert Williamson, chairman of said meeting, do appoint David L. Swain, J. Bissell and I. T. Avery, to compose the committee contemplated in the above resolution.

ROB'T WILLIAMSON, Ch'n.

Lincolnton, Aug. 24, 1836.

What's in the wind now? We find the following in the United States Gazette of Thursday:

"Something is brewing at Washington. When the Public is to have the advantage of the labor, we know not; but we have a rumor that some of the Van Buren men are in trouble about certain threats made by the President relative to the surplus revenue, viz: that it should never go to the States, that one difficulty or another should keep it back and that those difficulties should be multiplied just in proportion to the demands of the States. We are not acquainted with particulars, but it is said that the exposition will bring dismay into the ranks of the Administration. Our correspondent speaks with certainty of the result."

☞ When I hear good and true Whigs say "What can we do in the coming election—I fear Van Buren is too strong for us," the answer should be, "Do your duty—exert yourselves—go to the Polls and vote, and leave the rest to Providence and a good cause." Timid politicians are dead weights on the republic. When Gen. Brown asked Col. Miller whether he could carry a strong fortress by storm, his answer was, "*I will try, Sir.*" That is all that is wanting; TRY and defeat Van Buren, and he is defeated; never despair—never give up—never allow the vain boastings of your adversaries to shake you from the line of your duty. If we were to believe what the army of office-holders tell us, Harrison would not get a single State in the Union. Now we say, distinctly and unequivocally, *Van Buren cannot be elected.* He had gained all up to August that he could possibly gain; from that period to November next, he *looses*—he goes down.—*N. Y. Star.*

We have such *good* Whigs here, and we do not hesitate to say, that the Whig cause for years, has been damped and injured more by the chicken heartedness of Whigs, than by any other circumstance. But the thermometer has risen and is rising.—*Rich. Whig.*

We learn from the Harrisburg Reporter that Gen. Jackson designs to return from Tennessee via Pennsylvania, and that he will be in Harrisburg during the month of September. When it is recollected, that the elections take place in Pennsylvania early in October, it is impossible not to suspect that the General's visit has some connection with them. But, we are satisfied he will go out of his way for nothing. The people will perceive the object of the visit and it will but confirm them in their opposition to the Executive favorite.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

American Heroism.—The Algemeine Zeitzung, a Gazette published in Vienna, gives an account of a pleasure boat in the river there, by which the Princess Adelaide Sophia was precipitated into the water and would have been drowned, if it had not been for the heroic exertions of Mr. Bell, a young American gentleman, son of Dr. Bell, of Charleston, S. C. who happening to be near in another pleasure boat immediately plunged into the river, (without knowing the quality of the lady,) and rescued her from a watery grave. He was the next day invited to the imperial palace, where he was presented by the lovely Sophia herself with a breast pin studded with diamonds, valued at twenty thousand dollars. Our correspondent to whom we are indebted for the paper, states that "it is impossible to conceive how high the Nation Americanische stands in this capital. The Austrian Court is certainly the proudest in Europe, yet the archduke has lately been heard to say that an American gentleman is fully on a par with an Austrian Nobleman. I should not therefore be surprised if something further grew out of this matter—particularly as young Bell is remarkably handsome and intelligent.

WARS IN TEXAS FOR 85 YEARS.

"The history of these wars," says a writer in the *Lexington Reporter*, "does that the Mexicans have not advanced in military tactics since the days of Montezuma, and that in morals they have retrograded."

The first contest between the people of the U. States and the Mexican soldiery, was in 1800 or 10. Col. Lassus commanded at Baton Rouge. To avenge the wrongs done by this officer to Col. Reuben Kemper, 40 Americans under Gen. Phillip Thomas, took Baton Rouge with Col. Lassus and its garrison of 120 men. Col. Kemper then proceeded into Texas to aid the patriots of that province against the Mexican government. A party of 550 men under Col. Ross and Lieut. Col. Kemper, then took Goliad and its garrison of two Mexican Companies without any loss. In two months after, 1500 Mexican troops besieged the Texans, but were attacked, defeated, and all taken. This little army flushed with confidence, set out in 1812 for the conquest of Mexico. The Mexicans were in force to the number of 3000 near San Antonio, but were completely routed and cut to pieces by Ross and Kemper. Two Governors of provinces were made prisoners, but were afterwards broken in upon by a young Spaniard whose father had been shot, and who in revenge murdered them and all the other officers. In March 1812, a force of 4000 Mexican troops appeared near San Antonio. Col. Kemper had gone to Red River for recruits, but his men determined to go against this army though seven times greater than their own. The victory was complete, and only 3 men lost by the Americans. In August 1812, Gen. Toledo arrived and took command of San Antonio, and with Ross's force of 400, and 300 Indians, attacked another Mexican army of 4000, and routed them. These former successes may be said to have severed Texas, from the mother country. In September 1835, Gen. Cos came with 1500 men into Texas—Goliad was taken from him by 155 Texians, and 600 farmers under Gen. Austin marched against Cos. A party of 92 men under Fanning and Bowie, were attacked by 500 Mexicans—but the latter were defeated with the loss of 104 men and 1 piece of artillery. The conquest of the Alamo by Milan, and the capture of Cos and 1100 men followed. In point of physical and moral superiority and bravery, the writer compares 10,000 Americans to 100,000 Mexicans. The Mexicans in fact are of an inferior race, Moorish, Spanish, Indian, and Negro blood combined. Gen. Toledo told the writer of the article, that with 2000 such troops as he commanded at San Antonio, he could readily make the conquest of Mexico."—*Carolina Beacon.*

A Western Giant.—A correspondent of one of the Eastern papers, writing from Louisville, gives the following portrait of a Kentucky giant:

"I have said the Louisvillians can boast of one thing—they can of two: the best public house in the West, and the tallest man in all christendom. They challenge, and well they may, not only this, but any other country, to exhibit what they can—a youth, 19 years of age, measuring 7 feet 6½ inches in height! I have seen him, and without knowing his length, should judge it to be nearer 10 than 7 feet! I conversed with him, but with difficulty. Standing on the ground and conversing with a man in a steeple, or holding converse with the spirits of the clouds, is no easy matter. He informed me that at the age of 12, he was unusually small—and growing 2½ inches the last year; he is sensible of being still on the increase. His patriotism who can doubt? He stands, or stood, when I saw him, a living monument to his country's greatness. He is not corpulant but rather slender—hence he appears taller than he really is—"but really" he is enough, as the Lord knows. Add, or rather *suprudd*, any to a man that has attained to anything like his height, and inches appear almost like feet.

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

Sir, said Dudley Selden, a member of Congress from New York, I am called an *Aristocrat* and Mr. Vice-President Van Buren a *Democrat*, and when I have seen our Democratic Vice-President reclining in his splendid English coach, with a splendid pair of English horses, an English footman behind and an English coachman before dressed in splendid liveries, whirling by and splashing the mud on me as I have been making my way on foot through mud, wind and rain, in the Pennsylvania Avenue, towards the Capitol, I have thought it strange, that I the wind and weather-beaten pedestrian should be called an Aristocrat, and he, the master of that splendid and gorgeous equipage, should be deemed the head of the great Democratic family!

MARRIED

In Salisbury, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Rob't. O. Burton, Mr. CHARLES N. PRICE, to Miss JANE E. KESLER.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, while attending Court in Charlotte, on the 29th inst., a sorrel STALLION, about 5 years old, 14¼ hands high, long mane and tail, with a short fore-top, blazed face and white hind legs. Any person taking up said horse, or giving me information where I can get him shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN STEVENSON.

Providence Settlement, Aug 31, 1836. 3w

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale three valuable tracts of land on Mallard Creek, 8 miles north of Charlotte, one tract of 259 acres first quality upland and 50 acres of rich lowground and meadow—Two tracts of 2d quality with good Dwelling House and Grist Mill, with all other necessary out buildings. Terms accommodating to the purchaser.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1836. 11-tf

VALUABLE LANDS, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will expose to Public Sale, at his residence, on Thursday, the 22d inst., (if not disposed of privately) all his Lands in Providence Settlement, consisting of the following tracts, viz:

One tract of **100** acres, and two other small tracts adjoining, lying on the main road leading from Charlotte to Camden, 12 miles from the former place. An excellent stand for public business—situation healthy and improvements in tolerable repair.

—ALSO—

A tract on Four Mile Creek, 2 miles distant, containing **375** acres of first rate land, good improvements, and some barren lands not designated.

—ALSO—

All my Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c. &c.

Terms of sale made known on that day by the subscriber.

ROBT. B. HOUSTON.

Sept. 1, 1836. 11t

N. B. All persons having demands or settlements, for or against me, of a Cash or personal nature, are requested to come forward previous to the day of sale, and have them adjusted. R. B. H.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Charlotte, August 30th, 1836.

THE Captains commanding companies, attached to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, will parade their respective companies in the town of Concord, on the 23d of September next, equipt according to law, for Review and Inspection, each private having 12 rounds of blank cartridges. The Regiment to be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely. By order of

JOHN BLACK, Col. Comdt.

3w WM. W. LONG, Adj't.

Attention! CAVALRY.

CAPTAINS Commanding Troops of Cavalry, belonging to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia—You are hereby required to appear in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 29th instant, with all Officers and Troops under your command, armed and equipt as the law requires, for Review and Exercise. Regiment to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. Staff officers of said Regiment are required to appear equipt, &c.

By order of

WILLIAM M. GRIER, *Col. Comd'g.*

SILAS ALEXANDER, *Adj't.*

Gen. Allen is requested to attend and review.

W. M. GRIER, Col. Comdt.

ATTENTION!
RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at M'Cord's old field, on Friday the 16th of September, for the purpose of drill, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

JOHN HALL, *Capt.*

Sept. 1, 1836.

—ALSO—

You are commanded to appear at Concord, on the 23d of September, armed and equipt according to law, for the purpose of Review, to appear at 8 o'clock, A. M.

By order, J. HALL, *Capt.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John McCord, decd., are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

August 26, 1836. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a note of hand payable to the subscriber, for twenty-two dollars, on Windell Pennell, of Montgomery county, as it was fraudulently taken from me.

KADAR JINKINS.

August 26, 1836.

1 Cent Reward and no thanks.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th day of May last, an indented apprentice to the Tailor's Trade, by the name of John M'Roney, about 18 years of age, light complected and light fingered, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and had on brown homespun coat and pantaloons. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, (or trusting said boy on my account,) as the law will be enforced against all offenders.

J. N. LEE.

Aug. 31, 1836. 4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Evening Star.

CROCKET.

Who'd ever've kill'd, and immortal'd his story,
The annals of fame shall never disgrace—
He fell in a noble cause—freedom and glory
Blaz'd bright in the last life it lent to his face.

When young the land call from a nation oppress'd,
And her rallying cry—sting'ring of brave men were
vied,
"Turn the pride of your Crockett to help the distress'd"
And the world-wond'ring Texas was heard to respond.

His death-dealing rifle no longer shall shower
Its deserving balls on the proud haughty foe,
Cut down in the spring-time of life's budding flower
His time-mission, alas! are thy walls, Alamo.

Thus may the red hope since valor has crown'd him,
And o'er him bright flows her mantle has spread;
As the soul's parting hour good angels were round him,
And his spirit arise to the skies, "Go ahead."

GENERAL HOUSTON.

As Gen. Houston is now the 'lion of the day,' the following sketch of his life, from the correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, may prove interesting. His gallant bearing and glorious victory over the Mexican forces, have won for him a never-dying wreath.

"The first time that ever I saw Houston was, I think, in the year 1820. As I was standing at the corner of College street, Nashville, Tennessee, with a friend, a fine-looking man dashed by us, and I was induced to inquire his name.

"That, sir, said my friend, is Maj. Houston, a young man of great promise, who is rapidly rising in public favor. He is brave, has fought gallantly with Gen. Jackson, and in the lapse of a few years will be Governor of Tennessee.

"I learned that Maj. Houston was originally a carpenter, but soon quitted the profession, and commenced the study of law, politics, and arms. To the latter he was most enthusiastically devoted; but as the war was now at an end, he confined himself to politics and law. Soon after he was elected to Congress, and as a member of the House of Representatives, held a commanding position. His popularity was steady and rapid in the increase, and the year 1827 found him Governor of the State of Tennessee. In the wars of 1816—'17, with the Seminoles and Creeks, he distinguished himself as a gallant soldier; and at the celebrated battle of the Horse-Shoe, he was badly wounded in the arm, which disabled him. In 1826, having in debate, animadverted with severity on the removal of Mr. Carry from the Post-Office at Nashville, and the appointment of Mr. J. P. Irwin, a near relative of Mr. Clay, he was challenged by that gentleman to mortal combat. The parties met in Kentucky—Irwin was shot and badly wounded; and though no exceptions were taken to the mode in which Houston conducted himself on the occasion, an indictment was obtained against him, for political effect as he alleged, as he was at that time a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

On the 20th of February, 1829, whilst holding the office of Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, he challenged Chapman Johnson, of Virginia, to the field, and the invitation was declined. At the Virginia Convention of that year, Mr. Johnson reported an address to the people of Virginia, recommending the re-election of Mr. Clay, and in that address, those who participated in the battle of the Horse-Shoe, as Gov. Houston understood it, were treated with great severity. As one of the actors in that battle, Gov. Houston demanded redress from Mr. Johnson; in reply to which, that gentleman replied, that the address was the production of a Convention of two hundred, and he could not consider himself personally responsible for the acts of that body.

On the 20th of April, 1828, Gov. Houston formally resigned the office of Governor of Tennessee, and abjured the State. Assuming the garb of an Indian, he departed for the remote scenes of Arkansas, and resolved to spend his days in perpetual exile. His letter of resignation to Mr. Speaker Call, is one of the most beautiful productions of the kind now in existence. At the time he resigned the robes of office, he had but just been married to a beautiful woman, one of the most respectable ladies of Tennessee. They had not been married but a few days, or weeks at least, before the lady repudiated her allegiance to her lord, and claimed the protection of her parents. The causes that led to this separation have never been unravelled to the world, and in all probability will perish with the wife and husband. Popular clamor and suspicion were warmly excited against Houston, and to avoid public opinion, as he himself said, he became an exile in Arkansas. Many allege that he was compelled, such was the excitement against him, to abandon Tennessee. After having spent a year or two in Arkansas, he became engaged in some army contracts, which once more introduced him to the walks of civilized life. In consequence of the contracts, he was charged with fraud and speculation by Mr. William Stanberry, a member of Congress from Ohio. As soon as they reached the ears of Houston, he made his appearance in Washington, and taking the law into his own hands, flogged Stanberry in Pennsylvania Avenue. For this breach of 'the privilege' he was arrested, and reprimanded at the bar, of the House, and another shade of darkness was added to his character. Although few could justify the course of Houston, fewer pitied poor Stanberry. He had most justly merited all he received; but for all this, from the moment of the outrage until the consummation of the Texian War, Houston was looked upon by the American people as a lunatic, if not more. In 1832, he commenced the practice of the law in Nicholas; but soon abandoned this place for Texas. It is most probable that he had in view the conquest of that country the moment he entered it. The rest need not to be told.

General Houston is now about forty-two years of age. He is a man of impetuous temperament, but always firm, and ardent, and sincere in his friendships. His conduct towards his young bride cannot be defended by any honorable man.

A LUCKY EXPERIMENT.

During the severe frost which took place about four months ago, a lively lass who had been married about a year and a half before to a young farmer on the borders of Rodney marsh was much scandalised at her husband's going too often to the public house, and staying too late when he was there.—Several little conjugal expostulations having failed of producing alteration, the lady in a moment of passion declared positively, that if it occurred again, she would throw the baby, an infant, four months old, of which he was very fond, into the military canal, and herself in after it. Not dreaming that she would carry her threat into execution, a few days had only elapsed when the

"Iron tongue of midnight had told twelve,"

before Mr.——knocked at his own door. His wife let him in herself, and without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the alarmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden and unexpected had been her movement, that she had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but a few yards from their dwelling, reached the tow path before he could overtake her. He was just in time to seize and save her from self destruction; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot about four feet deep, and he could witness its struggles by the light of the moon. In an instant he threw himself in, and grasping the night gown which had prevented the wearer from sinking brought safely to the brink—*the cat!* dressed in little Polly's bed clothes exceedingly wet and mewing piteously. His spouse in the mean time, had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however, he was quite an icicle admission was vouchsafed; but the story of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, no further stratagem was necessary to wean the swain from his symposium; the jokes of his convivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent his again partaking their revels.—*Old Country Memorials.*

Stopping a Steamboat.—We heard an excellent story related the other day, which we believe has not yet got into print. Not long since, as one of the Providence line of steamboats was passing through Hellgate, a small boat, rowed by a couple of real salt-water tars, dressed in a man-of-war's uniform, was observed to yull out in a direction that must fetch them across the bows, and in collision with the steamer. The course of the steamboat could not be varied, owing to the difficulties of the channel. The sailors were loudly hailed with orders to alter the direction of the boat, to which they paid not the least attention. At length, when directly before the steamboat, and but a few yards from her, the captain of the latter gave orders to stop the engine, and as she floated past the small boat within the distance of two or three feet, the sailors, who were about "half seas over," stood up, and swinging their tarpaulins around their heads, exclaimed with the greatest exultation—"Hurrah! stopped a steamboat, by ——! hurrah!"—*Sun. News.*

Conundrums.—Why is the North wind like a soldier?—Because it goeth where it *listeth.*

What is that which a coach cannot move without, and yet is of no use to it?—Noise.

A lady in New-York recently paid the smart sum of fifteen hundred dollars for a super merino shawl. Well may her husband exclaim, "A fool and money," &c.

New Stock.

"THE SUBSBRIBER" intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very **Large and General Assortment of**

GOODS;

comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the **Country Trade**; all of which will be sold for CASH, or on CREDIT, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves.

Cash will be given for **Cotton** and liberal prices paid.

Now on Hand and for Sale,

40,000 LBS. Superior Bacon, *all Sides,*
1,000 pieces heavy Hemp Bagging,
107 Hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
50 Casks Thomaston Lime,
10 Brls. Linseed Oil,
100 Kegs White Lead, No. 1,
33 Coils Bale Rope,
25 Kegs Nails, assorted,
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
3 Tierces Rice,
40 Boxes Window Glass,
2 Brls. Spts. Turpentine,
1 Brl. Putty,

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Chester, July 29, 1836. f10

Last Notice.

THE subscriber requests all those who have purchased Lots from him, to come forward and settle by Cash. As he will sell for Cash only. It is hoped that they will attend to the request of this notice; those that do not come and settle may expect to have to settle with an officer.

J. M. MORRISON.

August 15, 1836. 7-3m

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit,
Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles,
Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

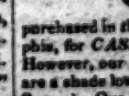
F. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, August 2, 1836. 03sf

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

BEEF! BEEF!!

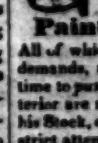
Competition is the life of Trade.



THE subscriber takes this method of informing his former customers in Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has been for six weeks past, and is now furnishing the Charlotte Market with good fresh Beef, and expects to do so throughout this season, as he has done heretofore on every Tuesday and Friday morning. He therefore flatters himself, if health permits, that he will be as punctual as formerly, and therefore solicits the continuance and patronage of his former friends, &c.

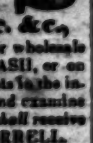
July 11, 1836. ISAAC CAMPBELL.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.



THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,



All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold *low* for CASH, or on time to *punctual* customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which *shall* receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Cot Bay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 8th, 1836.

References. E. L. WINSLOW,
WARREN WINSLOW,
NOTT & STARR,
STARK & REARCE,
YARBROUGH & RAY.

410 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and Indian

Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for *CASH*, and also *before the late advance.* However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH,*
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE,*
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed bockskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS,*
A fancy selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shallyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do. Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,

Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assort'm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,
All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

Also, some prime Bacon.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

Just received **7,000** pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for *Cash,*

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Look at This!

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the Public Generally, that they still have on hand **COFFINS** of every description, from Charleston in any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on reasonable terms as possible. First rate drivers in all cases.

July 25, 1836. A. P. BOYD.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the *Liver*, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 10 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel. GREEN HUIE.

July 1, 1836. 300sf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue,* and *smoke,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

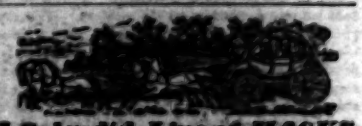
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Britania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 704f



A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING
'60—1y

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 5

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.